

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 25 as follows:**

A number of surgical instruments are illustrated in FIGS. 37a-40c that can be used in conjunction with guide sleeve 512. These instruments include many of the same features, benefits, and aspects as have already been disclosed in the above description. In addition, these instruments include additional features and objects. These instruments are adapted to be received within the interior region of guide sleeve 512. In general, these surgical instruments include a shaft attached to a surgical head adapted to be received within the interior region of a guide sleeve.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 32, line 12 as follows:**

FIG. 44a illustrates bone slice 610 viewed from above, which was cut from the diaphysis of a long bone. The medullary canal 612 lies substantially in the center of the bone slice. Reference lines 616 and 617, which outline a pattern for cylindrical dowel, are superimposed on bone slice 610. In FIG. 44b the bone slice 610 is viewed from the side, and the pattern of the cylindrical bone dowel is defined by reference lines 616 and 617. The cylindrical bone dowels are cut from the bone slice, then machined to form a cylindrical dowel having the desired shape and surface features. Most often the cylindrical dowels include the medullary canal to provide a depot for osteogenic material and promote fusion of the adjacent vertebrae. Much of the donor bone is wasted as is illustrated in FIGS. 45 and 46. Remnant 620, which includes a portion of the medullary canal 620, is often discarded. The present invention uses scraps such as remnant 621 to prepare implants. For example, remnant 620 may be used as a starting point to prepare a crescent-shaped implant according to the present invention. In FIG. 46a ~~44c~~, a finished cortical bone dowel is illustrated. Cortical bone dowel 622 is formed from bone slice 610.